

**Case 3382*****Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 (Osteichthyes, Siluriformes): proposed conservation of usage by designation of *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 as the type species**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this application, under Article 70.2 of the Code, is to conserve the current usage of the names *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 and *Platydoras* Bleeker, 1862 for two genera of bagrid and doradid catfishes respectively. The names are currently in use, but their current usage is threatened by the discovery of an overlooked fixation of the type species of *Mystus*. The suppression of this fixation is sought and it is proposed that *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 should be accepted as the type species of *Mystus* as designated by Jordan & Evermann (1907).

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; BAGRIDAE; DORADIDAE; *Mystus*; *Platydoras*; *Mystus halepensis*; *Platydoras costatus*; catfishes.

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1. The nominal genus *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 (p. 451) was originally described without any validly named species. The name has been most frequently used for a genus in the Old World catfish family BAGRIDAE. *Mystus* currently includes 32 valid species, but at some time included up to 62 valid species, now distributed in the genera *Mystus* and *Hemibagrus* Bleeker, 1862 (p. 9) (Ng, 2003, p. 441).

2. The first inclusion of a validly named species in *Mystus* is by Swainson (1838, p. 340), who included in it '*Cataphractus costatus* of Bloch, 1794: pl. 376' as the only included species. This makes it the type species of *Mystus* by subsequent monotypy (Article 69.3 of the Code). The '*Cataphractus costatus* of Bloch, 1794: pl. 376' is *Silurus costatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (p. 306) (currently *Platydoras costatus*), a member of the neotropical family DORADIDAE.

3. Swainson's designation of a type species has been overlooked since. Jordan & Evermann (1917, p. 21) designated *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a (p. 413) as the type species of *Mystus*. This designation was often cited (e.g. by Roberts, 1994, p. 243; Eschmeyer, 1998, p. 2028). *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 is currently considered a junior subjective synonym of *Silurus pelusius* Solander in Russell, 1794 (p. 210).

4. Some authors (see Whitley, 1936, p. 191) have also referred to a type species designation (because of first inclusion of 'silure alasias') by Bosc (1803, p. 325). However, that does not constitute a valid type species designation because Bosc's 'silure alasias' is neither an available name nor an incorrect spelling (Article 67.2.1 of the Code – Originally included nominal species) but a gallicised version of a misspelling of *Silurus clarias* Linnaeus, 1758. The 'silure alasias' of Bosc (1803) possibly refers to the species misidentified as *Silurus clarias* by Bloch, 1782 (p. 247, pl. 35); this has been redescribed as *Pimelodus blochii* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b (p. 188), a member of the neotropical family PIMELODIDAE.

5. Although *Platydoras* (type species *Silurus costatus* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation) was described by Bleeker in 1862 (p. 5), it was regarded for a long time as a junior subjective synonym of *Doras* Lacépède (as La Cepède), 1803 until Eigenmann (1925, p. 315) resurrected it as a valid genus. Since then, it has been in continuous use.

6. *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 has been in continuous and unambiguous use for the same genus in the BAGRIDAE since 1928.

7. Use of the valid type species *Silurus costatus* Linnaeus, 1758 for *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 would result in changing the name of the South American catfishes from *Platydoras* to *Mystus* and the name of the 32 Asian species currently assigned to *Mystus* to either *Aspidobagrus* Bleeker, 1862 or *Hypselobagrus* Bleeker, 1862, two simultaneous junior subjective synonyms, which have almost never been used since their original proposal. Some species of *Mystus* are very common and the name appears in hundreds of works, inventories, surveys, fisheries statistics in South and Southeast Asia. *Platydoras* is also widely used in South America. The situation is compounded by the fact that *Platydoras costatus* is a species widely encountered in the aquarium trade and, as such, has been widely cited in both scientific and aquarium literature for 80 years (e.g. Ferraris, 1991; Moyer et al., 2004).

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to set aside all type species fixations for the nominal genus *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 before that by Jordan & Evermann (1917) of *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777 (gender: masculine), type species *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840 by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917, as ruled in (1) above;
  - (b) *Platydoras* Bleeker, 1862 (gender: masculine), type species *Silurus costatus* Linnaeus, 1758 by original designation;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
  - (a) *pelusius* Solander in Russell, 1794, as published in the binomen *Silurus pelusius* (the valid name of *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840, the type species of *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777);
  - (b) *costatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Silurus costatus* (specific name of the type species of *Platydoras* Bleeker, 1862).

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Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).